

## FILIPINOS ARE DRILLING.

THEY WILL FIGHT IF WE TURN THEM OVER TO SPAIN.

Hundreds of Men Are Enlisting in Their Banks Every Day—Many Recruits from Manila—They Are Copying Our Military Tactics—Money Fours in for Their Needs.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A despatch to the Times from Manila says that the insurgents, urged by constant rumors of the intention of the Americans to reestablish Spanish rule, continue actively recruiting their army. Hundreds of men in Manila are enlisting daily, and troops are drilling everywhere.

Great diligence is exhibited in imitating the American formation and manual, particularly as regards volley firing. The intrenchments in certain positions are being strengthened.

A vigilant line of pickets is kept outside the suburbs.

At the same time the attitude of the insurgents is much more friendly than before the evacuation of their positions near the city. Several thousand rifles and four new Maxim guns were recently landed.

The provincial leaders are paying into the insurgent treasury a certain portion of the funds captured from the convents, professing to reserve the remainder for the payment of their troops.

\*This means that they keep practically independent of the central authority, preserving the integrity of their own commands.

A General occupying one rich province sent Aguinaldo \$35,000 in cash last week.

Agitation among the insurgents is stimulated by the clerical party, which uses every effort to influence the natives against the American occupation.

Evidence to this effect is absolutely trustworthy, although the Archbishop and other prominent ecclesiastics strenuously deny any knowledge of such action and solemnly disclaim personal participation therein.

Strikes in all industries are becoming more extensive daily. The labor question is fast growing serious.

The Americans unwise continue to pay nearly three times the usual wages, thus causing discontent to spread rapidly in every class of workmen.

All the manufacturers are much hampered. The tramways are frequently stopped and railway operations are seriously crippled, and a discontinuance of the service is threatened.

The strikers naturally drift into the insurgent ranks, and consequently labor disturbances are not discouraged by the insurgent leaders.

The news from Washington that the Oregon and Iowa had been ordered to Manila, and that 60,000 tons of coal would be shipped immediately, is interpreted by the Americans as proof of the intention of the Government to hold Luzon.

Nothing important is reported from the insurgent Congress. Sessions are daily held at Malolos. The chief element of cohesion is confessedly the fear of the return of Spanish domination.

If the insurgents received reasonable assurance of a permanent foreign occupation it is believed that the disintegration of the revolutionary Government would be speedy and complete.

Referring to the confinement of Spanish prisoners in the walled city, mentioned in THE SUN's despatches of Sept. 17, the correspondent of the Times says that the place is much overcrowded.

It is impossible in the absence of proper appliances to improve the present unsatisfactory sanitary conditions.

The urgent necessity of removing the prisoners is fully recognized by the authorities, but there is no remedy in sight.

The health of the American troops and the prisoners is seriously threatened. Nearly 10 percent of the Americans are already on the sick list.

**MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA.**

Gen. Otis's Request for a Stronger Force Has Been Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—In view of advice received from Major-General Otis in regard to the situation in the Philippine Islands, the Administration has decided to send reinforcements to Manila to the number of from 5,000 to 6,000.

Orders were issued from the War Department today directing the despatch of about five regiments of volunteer troops from San Francisco as soon as transportation can be provided for them. This is the text of the order:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Acting Secretary of War, the Fifth First Ohio, Twentieth Kansas, First Tennessee, First Washington, and detachment of Second Oregon, are hereby relieved from duty in the Department of California, and will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, reporting on arrival for duty to the commanding General, United States forces at that point.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, special care being taken to provide sufficient space, and the subsistence and medical requirements of the troops en route. By command of Major-General Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

The Administration has concealed carefully the full text of the message received at the War Department last week in which Gen. Otis said it was expected now that that statement was made in response to a query from the War Department as to whether he needed any more reinforcements than those which it was intended to send from the force now stationed at San Francisco. The explanation is further obtained from a trustworthy source that this despatch was made by a message saying that reinforcements were needed immediately.

In that message Gen. Otis described the attitude of the insurgents as threatening, despite the apparent docility of their leader in directing the withdrawal of his forces from the city and suburbs of Manila.

Gen. Otis described at some length the need of a strong garrison to meet a possible outbreak of the native forces, and he indicated plainly that he did not have great confidence in the assurances or present actions of Aguinaldo.

It was this despatch which led the President to consult with Acting Secretary McMillan and Gen. Miles, after which it was decided to reinforce the Manila army as soon as possible.

The War Department has learned that several ships of the transport fleet on the Pacific will reach San Francisco within a day or two probably.

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The American Commissioners have also consulted with Washington concerning a Spanish proposal that after the military evacuation is completed the Spanish administration should continue in the island until the treaty of peace is signed at Paris.

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